GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4190
ANSWERED ON:14.12.2001
REVIVAL OF SICK TEXTILE MILLS
SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of sick textile mills, in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of textile mills restored to health/revived since the formation of the bureau of Financial Reconstruction and the National Textile Corporation (NTC) and STG; and

(c) the main reasons for prolonged sickness despite the policy for restoration and disinvestment?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR)

(a), (b) and (c) A statement is enclosed.

Statement referred to in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4190 for answer 14.12.2001

(a) The number and percentage of sick cotton/man-made fibre textile mills including exclusive weaving mills registered with BIFRin the country-state-wise as on 31.8.2001 are as follows:

State	Cotton/man-made fibre textile mills including exclusive weaving mills (as on 31.08.2001)	Cases of Cotton/man-made fibre textile mills including exclusive weaving mills registered with BIFR (as on 31.08.2001)	Percentage (3) of (2)
Andhra Pradesh	104	23	22.12
Assam	11	3	27.27
Bihar	8	1	12.50
Chhattisgarh	2	0	0.00
New Delhi	2	1	50.00
Goa	1	0	0.00
Gujarat	186	56	30.11
Haryana	84	10	11.90
Himachal Pradesh	17	0	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	2	0	0.00
Jharkhand	1	0	0.00
Karnataka	63	15	23.81
Kerala	39	6	15.38
Madhya Pradesh	66	10	15.15
Maharashtra	276	39	14.13
Manipur	1	0	0.00
Orissa	21	3	14.29
Punjab	88	7	7.95
Rajasthan	69	12	17.39
Tamilnadu	867	89	10.27
Uttar Pradesh	79	16	20.25
Uttaranchal	5	2	40.00
West Bengal	46	12	26.09
UNION TERRITORY			
Daman & Diu	1	0	0.00
Dadra Nagar Haveli	7	0	0.00
Pondicherry	11	0	0.00

Total 2057 305 14.83

(b) BIFR / AAIFR has sanctioned rehabilitation scheme in respect of 44 units. In addition 33 cases were declared no longer sick by BIFR and 4 cases were dropped as their net worth became positive.

(c) Sickness of textile mills can be attributed to many factors including obsolete technology, increase in cost of inputs, difficulties in getting timely and adequate credit, mismanagement, recessionary conditions etc. Apart from the above, one main reason of sickness is the structural transformation resulting in composite units in the organised sector losing ground to powerloom in the decentralised sector on account of later`s greater cost effectiveness.